

# BookletChart<sup>TM</sup>

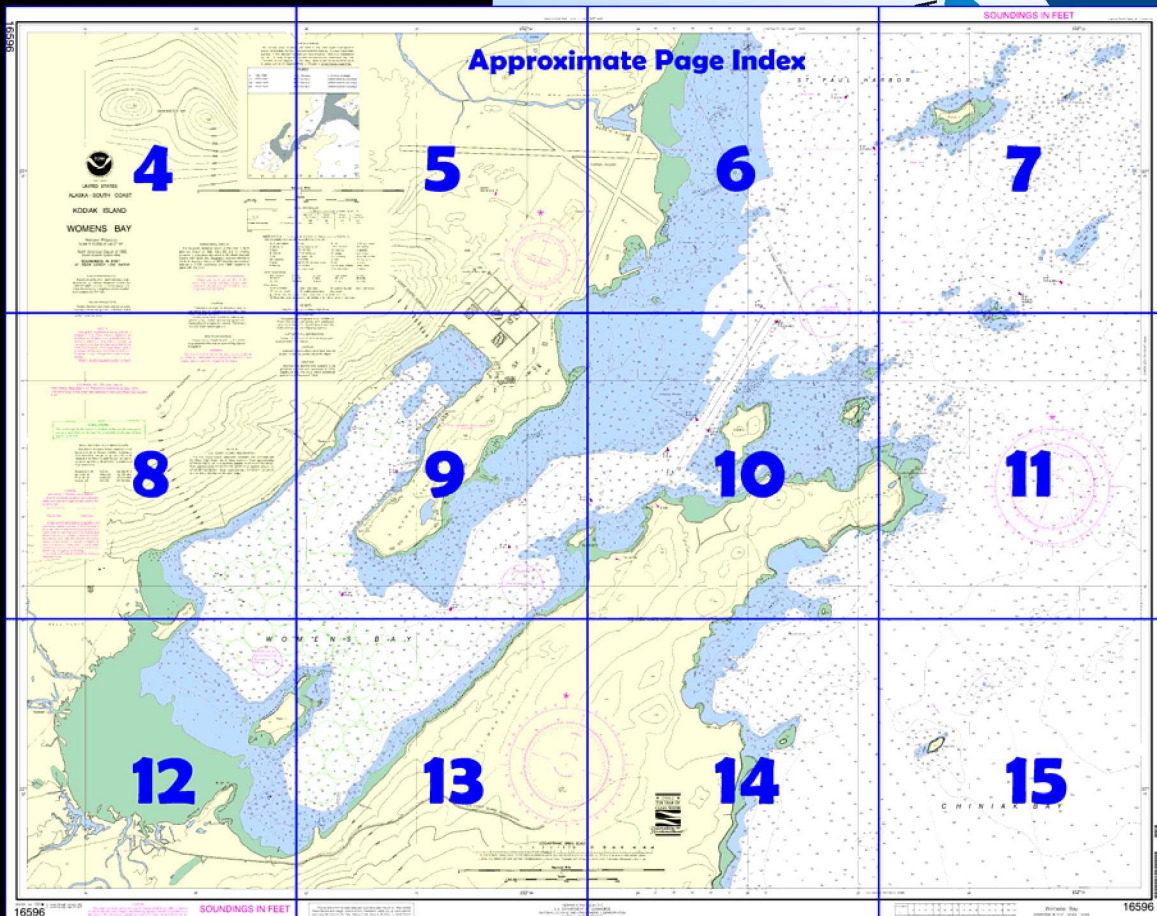
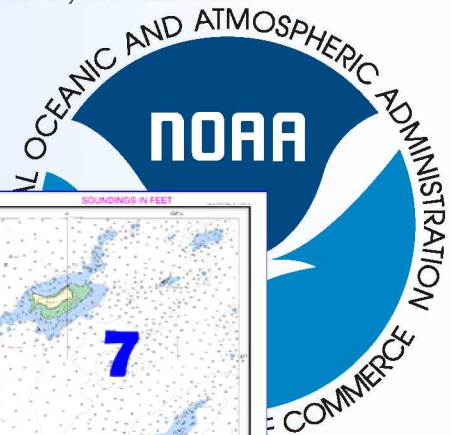
## Kodiak Island - Womens Bay

(NOAA Chart 16596)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



*Home Edition (not for sale)*



### What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

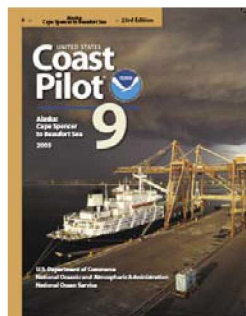
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



#### **[Coast Pilot 9, Chapter 5 excerpts]**

(303) **Womens Bay**, SW of St. Paul Harbor at the extreme W end of Chiniak Bay, is the site of the Coast Guard Support Center, Kodiak.

(304) Prior to entering into the channel to Womens Bay, the master of the vessel must first obtain channel clearance permission from the Port Services Officer, Coast Guard Support Center, Kodiak, via 2182 kHz or 156.80 MHz.

Naval Defensive Sea Area and Airspace Reservation

(305) Under the authority of Executive Orders 8717 of March 22, 1941, 8597 of November 18, 1940, and 9720 of May 8, 1946, the area in and about Womens Bay is a designated Naval Defensive Sea Area and Airspace Reservation. Restrictions imposed under the authority of the above executive orders have been suspended subject to reinstatement

without notice at any time that the interests of national defense may require such action.

#### **Channels**

(306) The entrance to Womens Bay is obstructed by numerous and extensive rocks and reefs; some are awash at extreme low water while others are up to 6 feet high. A 400-foot-wide buoyed channel passes through this foul area NW of Zaimka Island to deeper water inside. The channel is marked by buoys and a **211.1°** lighted range. The controlling depth to the wharves is about 29 feet.

(307) In the winter, buoys are often moved off station due to ice floes.

(308) **Cliff Point**, on the S side of the entrance to Womens Bay, is the end of a prominent 192-foot-high headland that is covered with grass and scattered brush; two prominent pinnacle rocks are among the reefs E of the point. Broken ground and rocks extend about 0.5 mile NE of the point. **Cliff Island**, 0.3 mile N of Cliff Point, is small and 62 feet high with steep cliffs on all but the SE side; pinnacle rocks are on the NE and S sides.

(309) **Zaimka Island**, the largest of the islands at the entrance to Womens Bay, is 151 feet high, bordered with cliffs, and covered with bushes and grass. **Blodgett Island**, 0.7 mile SW of Zaimka Island, is 70 feet high.

(310) **Nyman Peninsula**, on the W side of the entrance to Womens Bay, forms a protected inner bay. **Nyman Spit**, a submerged sandspit, extends about 800 yards SE from the S end of the peninsula; a lighted buoy marks its outer end.

#### **Tides and currents**

(311) The diurnal range of tide in Womens Bay is 8.8 feet.

(312) In the outer part of Womens Bay, the currents follow the general direction of the channel, flowing SW on the flood and NE on the ebb with a velocity of about 1 knot. An eddy has been reported N of Blodgett Island which will set a vessel to the S at the strength of an ebb current; this should be guarded against. Also, the ebb current flows NE across Nyman Spit. Ships passing near the spit at such a time might experience a set onto it. There are marked eddies near **Frye Point** at the W end of Womens Bay. Although deep water is close to this point, ships should guard against passing too close to it.

#### **Routes**

(313) Vessels entering Womens Bay, may approach from NE through the channel W of Woody Island, thence through the buoyed channel N of St. Paul Harbor Entrance Light, and then follow the marked channel SW into Womens Bay. From E and S, the approach is the same as that for the S approach to Kodiak until St. Paul Harbor Entrance Light is passed, and then follow the dredged channel which is buoyed and marked by a **211°** lighted range located at the west side of the peninsula terminating at Cliff Point. Special note should be taken of Nyman Spit, which extends 700 yards SE of Nyman Peninsula and is marked by a lighted buoy.

(314) Permission will not be granted for large vessels to navigate the channel to or from Womens Bay and between the shoal waters of St. Paul Harbor entrance after dark or during low visibility unless a qualified pilot is on board or the master assumes full risk. Nor will vessels, except at the master's risk, enter or depart from Womens Bay and between the shoal waters of St. Paul Harbor during periods of wind velocities of 35 knots or more, except in emergencies or extreme necessity, and then only by authorization of the Commanding Officer, Coast Guard Support Center, Kodiak.

#### **Wharves**

(315) The Coast Guard's waterfront facilities are in Womens Bay on the NW side of Nyman Peninsula. They consist of two deep-draft wharves. The Coast Guard facilities are used only by U.S. Government vessels and commercial vessels handling military cargoes. Mooring spaces are assigned by the Port Services Officer, Coast Guard Support Center, Kodiak.

(316) **Coast Guard Fuel Pier**: 250 yards NNE of the Coast Guard Marginal Wharf; 570 feet long; 29 to 34 feet reported alongside;

deck height, 18 feet; water, electricity, and fuel for government vessels are available.

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Aug. 3/02  
Corrected through LNM Jul. 9/02

## HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

## LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Differences as much as 20° to 40° from the normal variation have been observed at latitude 57°43'54"N. and longitude 152°30'42"W.

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:10,000 at Lat 57°44'

North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

## SOUNDINGS IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

## AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

## POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

## CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

## AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U. S. Coast Guard and the National Imagery and Mapping Agency.

## NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Raspberry I, AK	KZZ-90	162.425 MHz
Bede Mt, AK	WNG-528	162.450 MHz
Pillar Mt, AK	WNG-531	162.525 MHz
Kodiak, AK	WXJ-78	162.55 MHz

## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

## RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

## CAUTION

### SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

## NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

## WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

## NOTE B

### U.S. COAST GUARD RESERVATION

The U.S. Coast Guard Reservation boundary line coincides with the Mean High Water line at these positions: From approximately 57°44'02"/152°31'14" in a southerly direction to 57°41'41"/152°32'22". From approximately 57°43'24"/152°28'44" in an easterly direction to 57°43'36"/152°26'50". From approximately 57°42'51"/152°28'10" in a southerly direction to the chart edge.

### COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

## CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

## SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Consult larger scale charts for survey information in areas outlined in magenta. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

## TIDAL INFORMATION

Place  Name  (Lat/Long)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Kodiak Womens Bay (57°43'N/152°31'W)	feet 8.8	feet 7.9	feet 1.1	feet ----

(402)

## ABBREVIATIONS

(For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	N nun	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	OBSC obscured	Rot rotating
B black	Isa isophase	Oc occulting	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HQ lighthouse	Or orange	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Osc oscillating	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
	Mo morse code	R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(?) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

34'

33'

3

## SOURCE

The outlined areas represent the ltr survey information that has been eval banded in this diagram by date and by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer not shown on this diagram. Consult le in areas outlined in magenta. Refer to

## SOURC

A	1930-1999	NOS	Surv
B2	1970-1989	NOS	Surv
B3	1940-1969	NOS	Surv
B4	1900-1939	NOS	Surv



UNITED STATES  
ALASKA - SOUTH COAST

KODIAK ISLAND

WOMENS BAY

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:10,000 at Lat 57°44'

North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

## POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8602 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

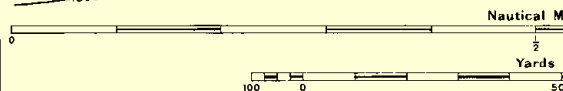
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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

BAROMETER MT



Name	Place	(Lat/Long)	Mo
Kodiak Womens Bay		(57°43'N / 152°31'W)	

(402)

## HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) and for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected on average of 2.726" southward and 7.886" westward to agree with this chart.

## LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Differences as much as 20° to 40° from the normal variation have been observed at latitude 57°43'54"N. and longitude 152°30'42"W.

## ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of S

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless of

ACPO aeronautical	G green
Al alternating	IQ interm
B black	ISO isopr
Bn beacon	LT HO li
C can	M nautic
DIA diaphone	m minut
F fixed	MICRO
Fl flashing	Mkr mar
	Mo more

## Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral
bk broken	G gravel
Cy clay	Grs grass

## Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr
ED existence doubtful	PA po
Wreck, rock, obstruction, or sho	
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover,	

HEIGHTS IN FEET ABOVE

## AUTHOI

Hydrography and topographic data from the U. S. C. National Imagery and Map

## SUPPLEMENTAL I

Consult U.S. Coast Survey supplemental information

## CAL

Improved channels subject to shoaling, par

## CAL

## CAUTION

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## AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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## WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

Joins page 8

Printed at reduced scale.

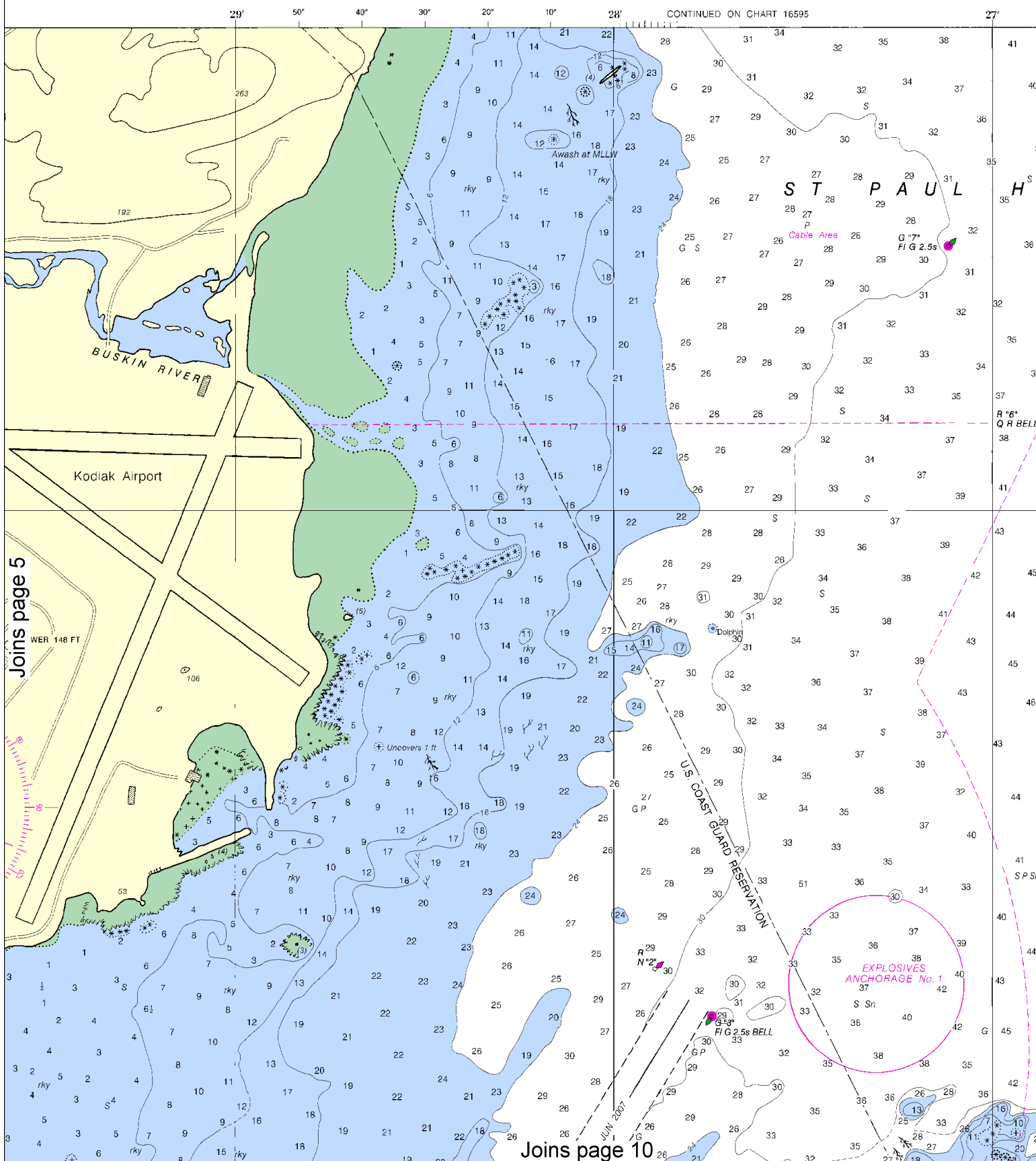
SCALE 1:10,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.









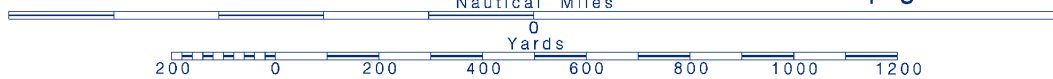
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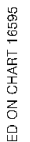
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:10,000

See Note on page 5.



Nautical Chart Catalog No. 3, Panels I,K



Joins page 11

7



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**HEIGHTS**  
Heights in feet above  
AUTHOR  
Hydrography and topographic data from the U. S. C. National Imagery and Map

**SUPPLEMENTAL**  
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**CAL**  
Improved channels subject to shoaling, par

**CAL**  
Womens Bay and entrance channel w depths outside this prior to the earthquake

**COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)**  
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.  
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

**CAUTION**  
The anchorage berths shown in dashed circles are for emergency use only and shall not be used for protracted anchorage without specific authority.

**NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS**  
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

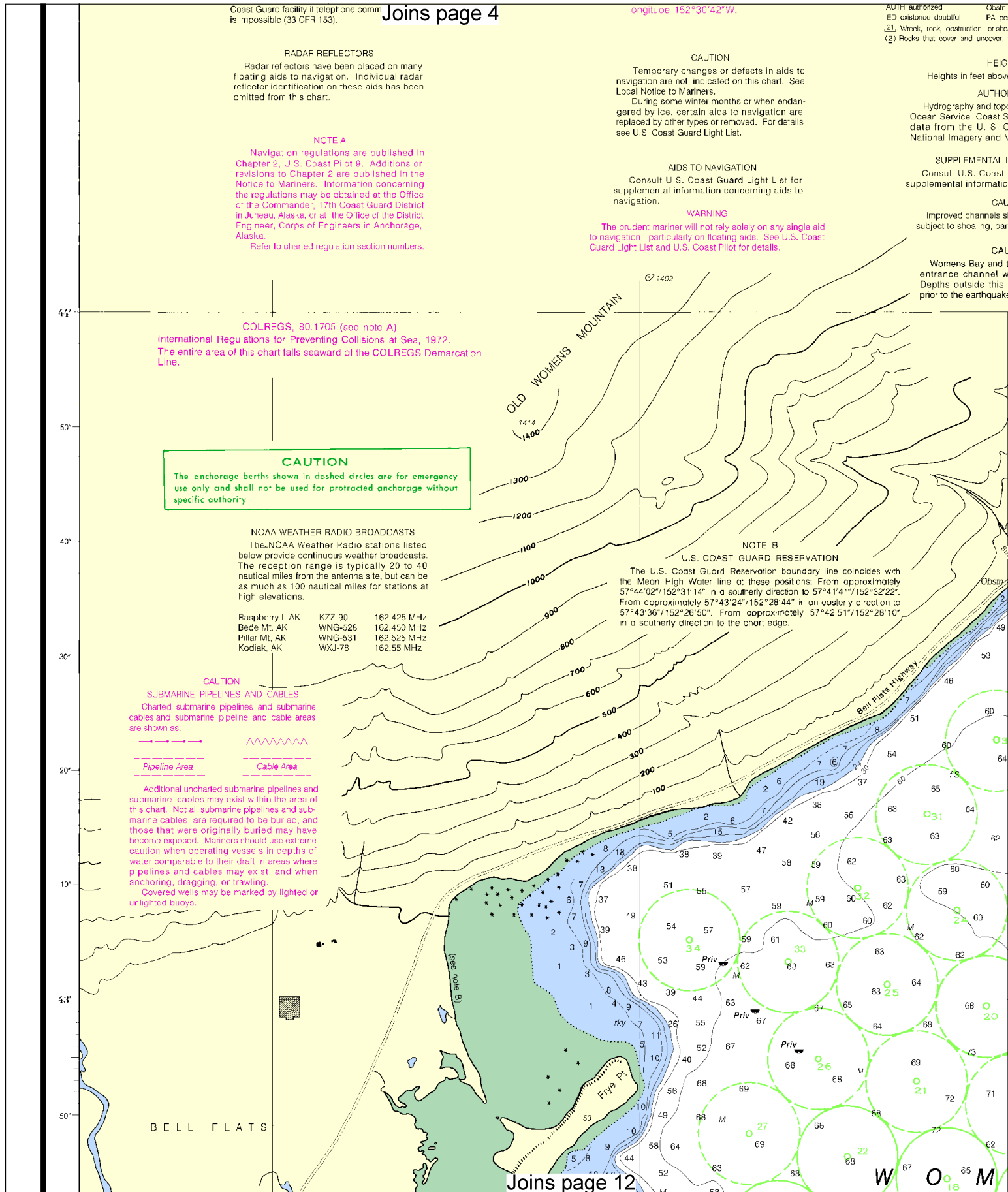
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Pipeline Area Cable Area

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8



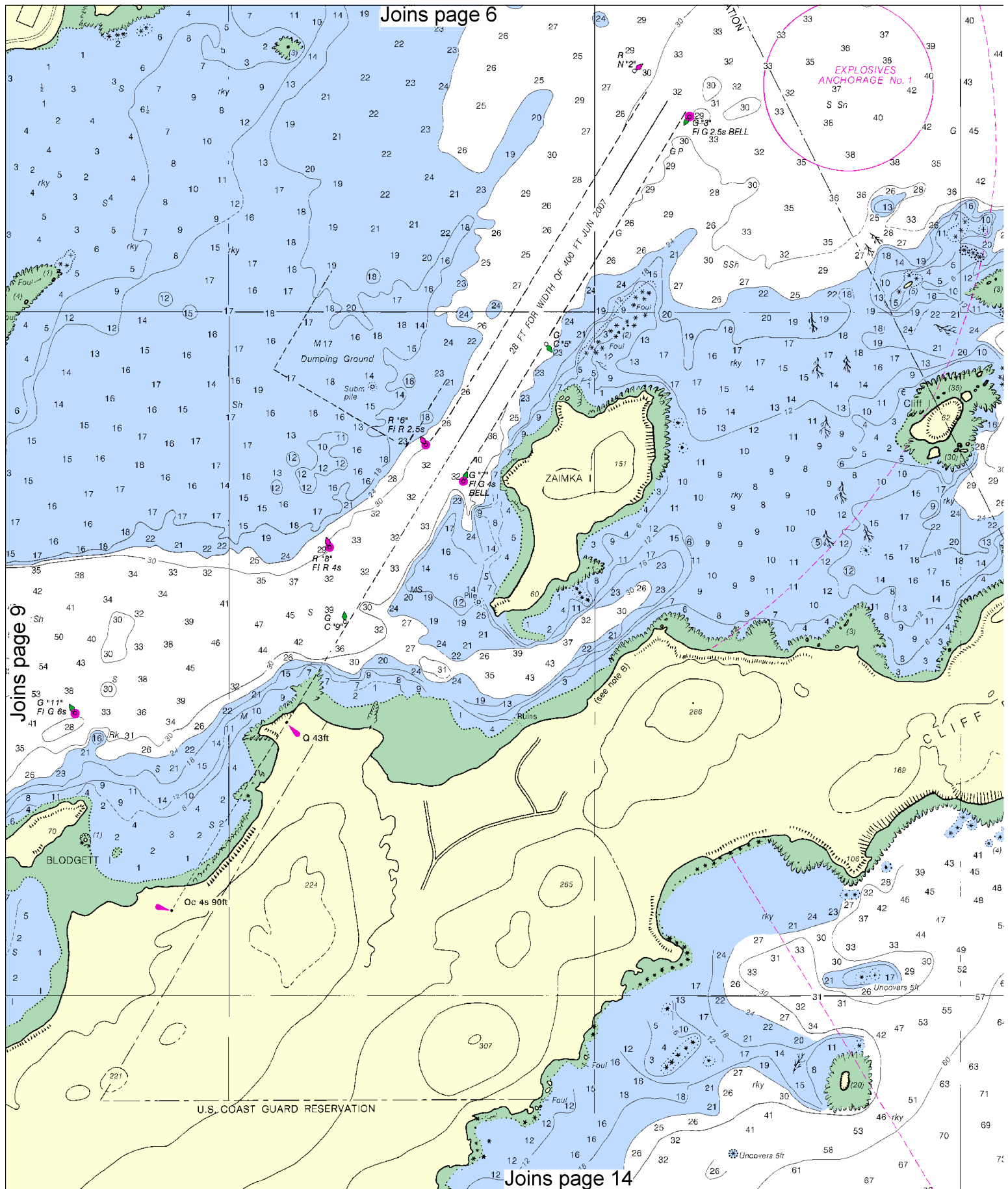
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SCALE 1:10,000

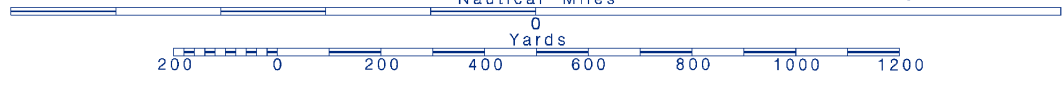
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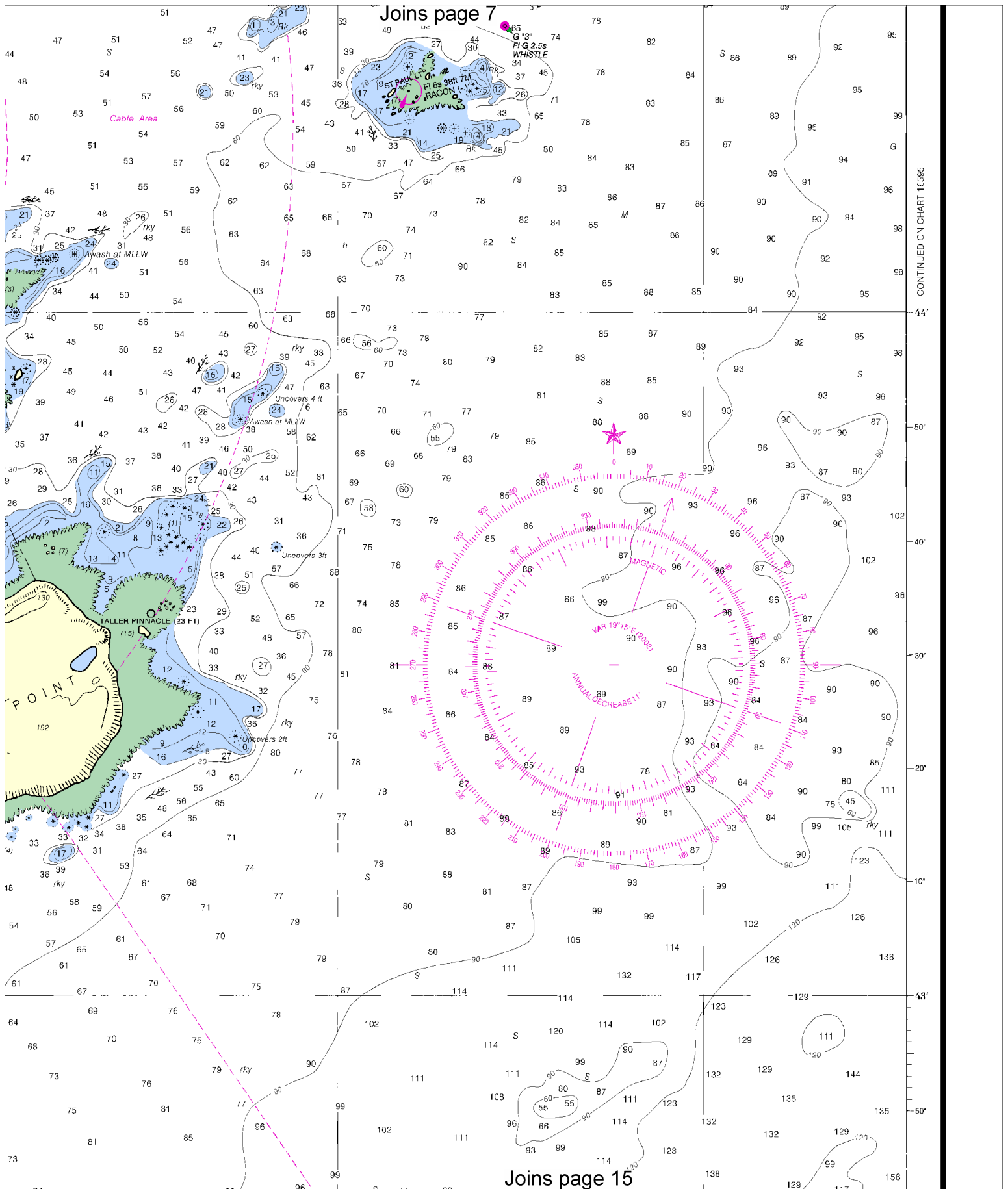






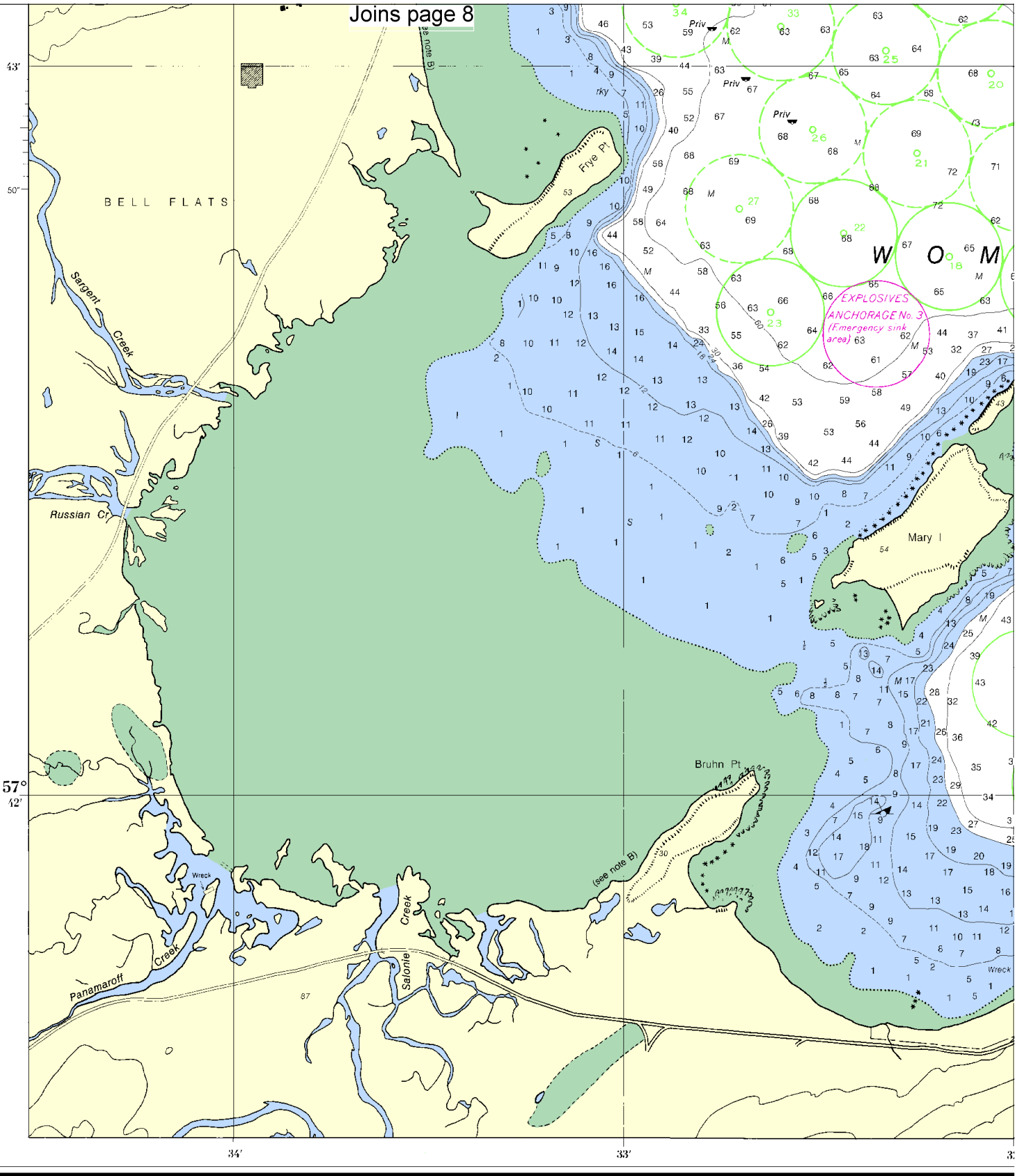
Printed at reduced scale. —SCALE 1:10,000— See Note on page 5.







Joins page 8



12th Ed., Jul. /02 ■ Corrected through NM Aug. 3/02  
Corrected through LNM Jul. 9/02

16596

CAUTION

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SOUNDINGS IN FEET

12

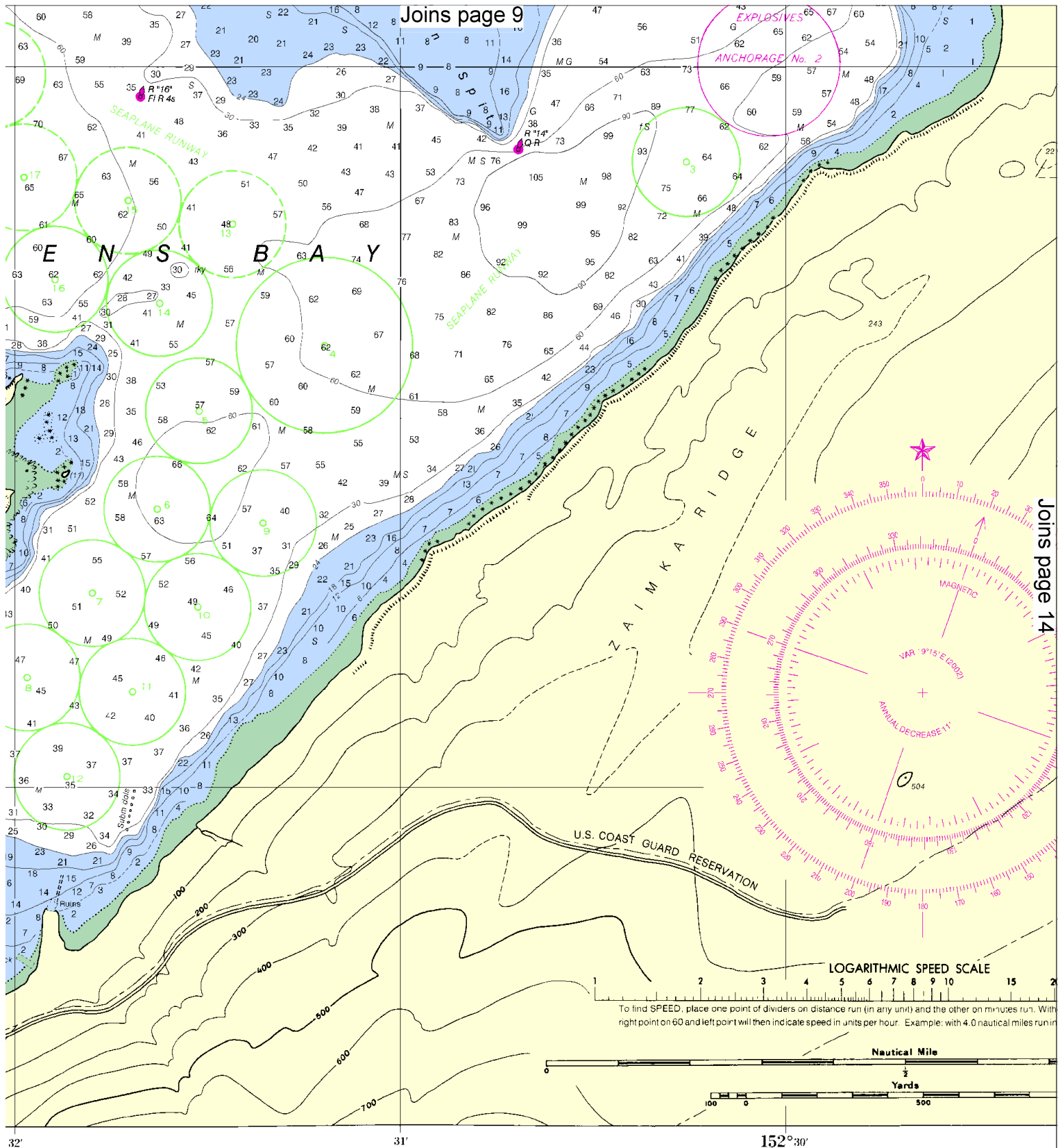


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:10,000

See Note on page 5.





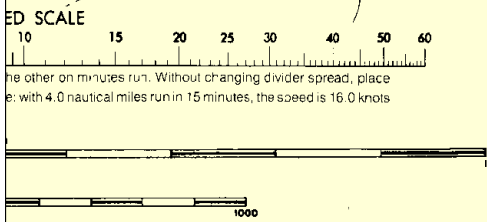
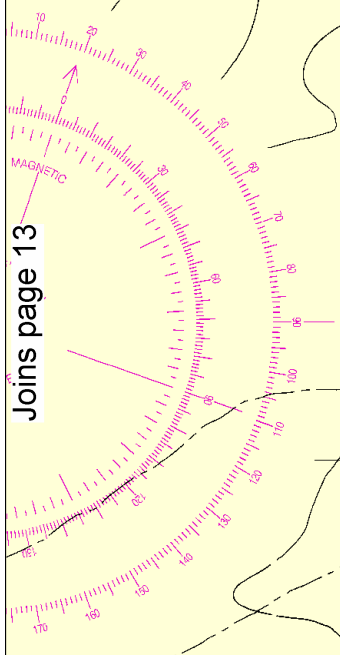
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Published at Washington, D.C.  
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
 COAST SURVEY

Joins page 10

U.S. COAST GUARD RESERVATION

Joins page 13

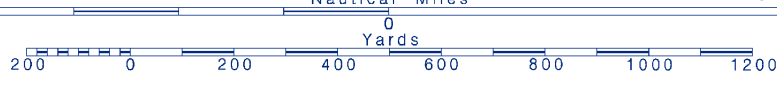


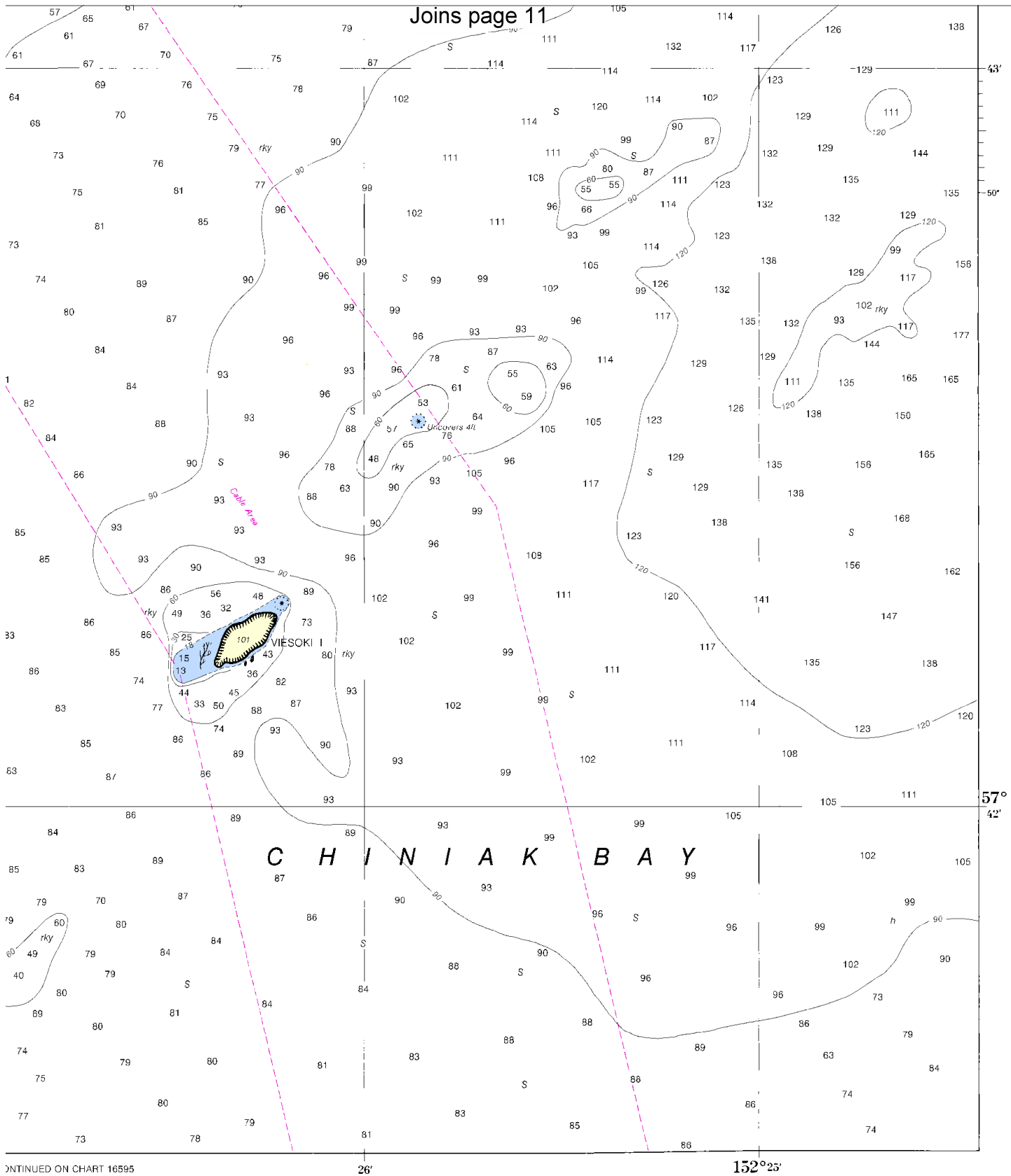
Printed at Washington, D.C.  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NAVY AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NAVAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY

14



Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:10,000 Nautical Miles See Note on page 5.





CONTINUED ON CHART 16595

26'

152°25'

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Womens Bay  
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:10,000

16596





## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

### Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

### **HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

**Mobile Phones** – Call 911 for water rescue.

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord)** – 510-437-3700

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau)** – 907-463-2000

**NOAA Weather Radio** – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

**Getting and Giving Help** – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts** – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

**Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC<sup>®</sup>)** – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC<sup>™</sup>)** – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup>** – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts).

**Official PocketCharts<sup>™</sup>** – PocketCharts<sup>™</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

**Official U.S. Coast Pilot<sup>®</sup>** – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official On-Line Chart Viewer** – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer).

**Official Nautical Chart Catalogs** – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

**Internet Sites:** [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov), [www.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOAA.gov), [www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov](http://www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov), [www.NOS.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOS.NOAA.gov).